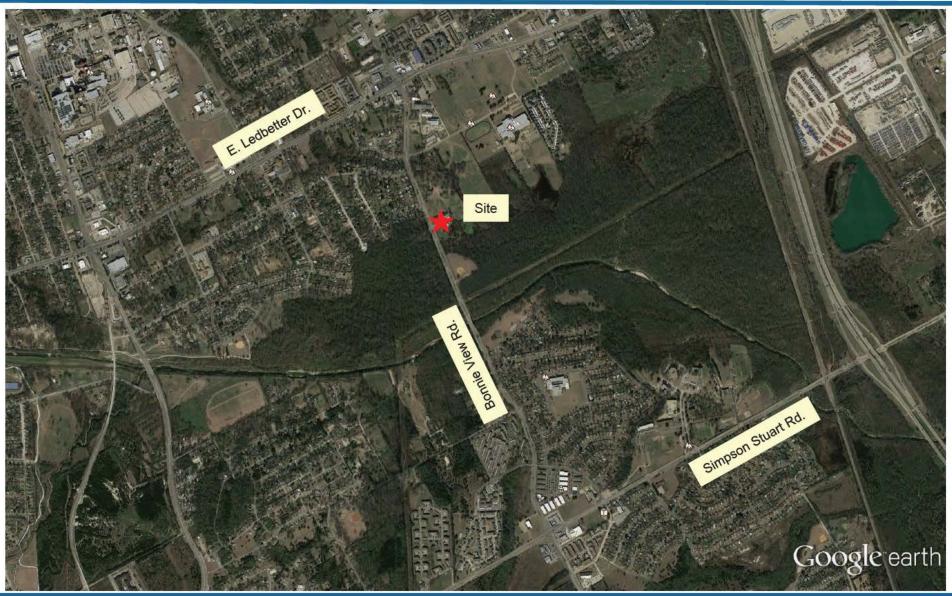


Lane Plating Works



City of Dallas Community Meeting April 17, 2017

Site Location





Location and History

- Located on Bonnie View Road between E. Ledbetter Drive and Simpson Stuart Road immediately north of College Park
- Operated as an electroplating facility for approximately 90 years.



Site Property





Operational History

- Primary activities
 - Hard Chromium Plating
 - Cadmium Plating
- Other activities
 - Black Oxide Coating
 - Electroless Nickel Plating
 - Machining/Grinding
 - Lead Melting Pot for Anode Repair

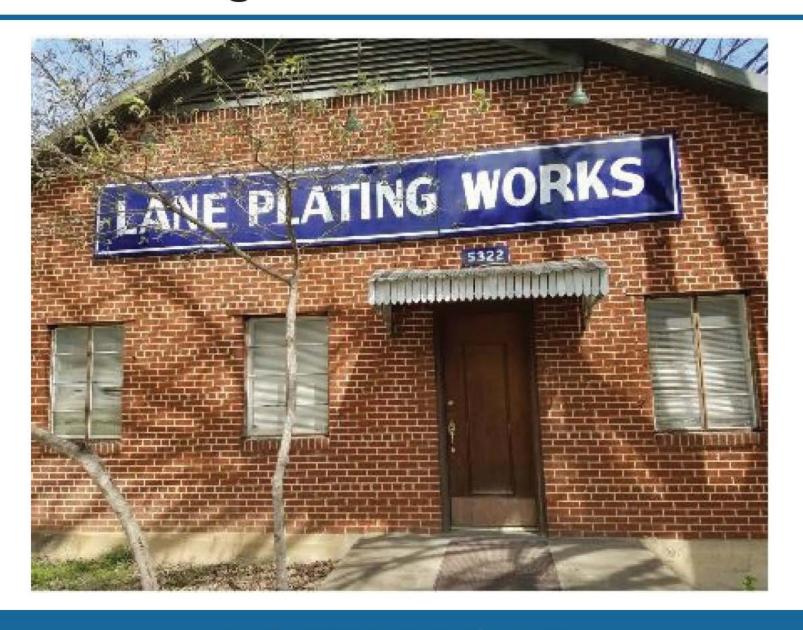


Recent Site History

- Late 2015 TCEQ noted the Lane Plating facility had ceased operations and closed
- Dec. 2015 Lane Plating filed for bankruptcy
- Late Dec. 2015 TCEQ conducted a limited removal action
 - Lab-packed select chemicals in the facility lab
 - Pumped waste from two on-site sumps (~8,000 gals)
 - Secured the facility
- ▶ Jan. 2016 TCEQ Referred the site to EPA



Office Building





Facility Buildings



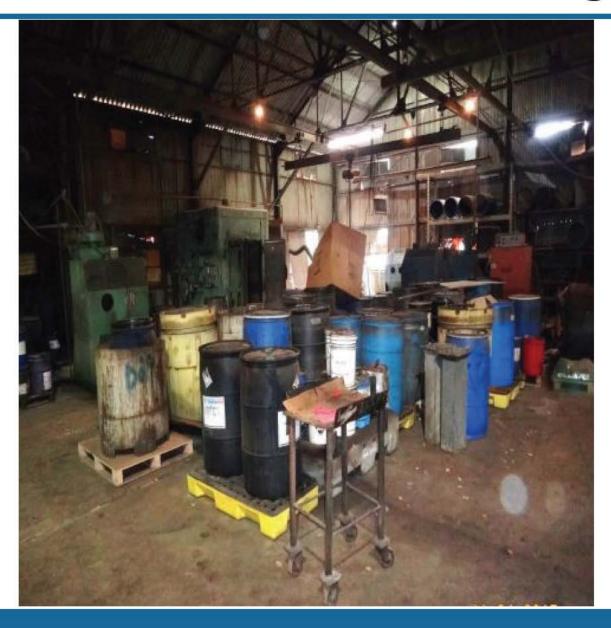


On-site Laboratory





Waste Containers in Chem Storage Area



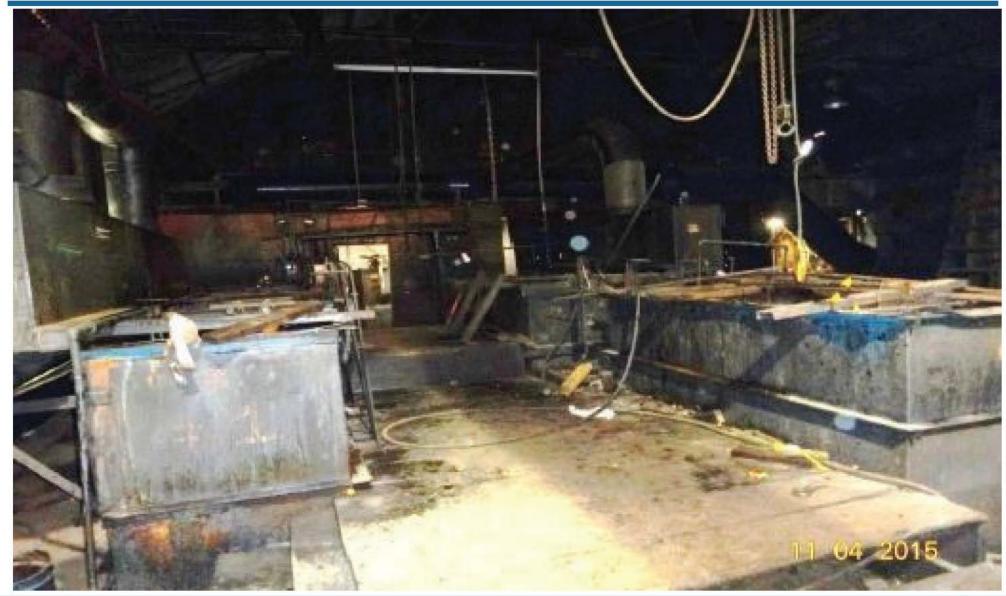


Chemical Storage Area





Chrome Plating Tanks



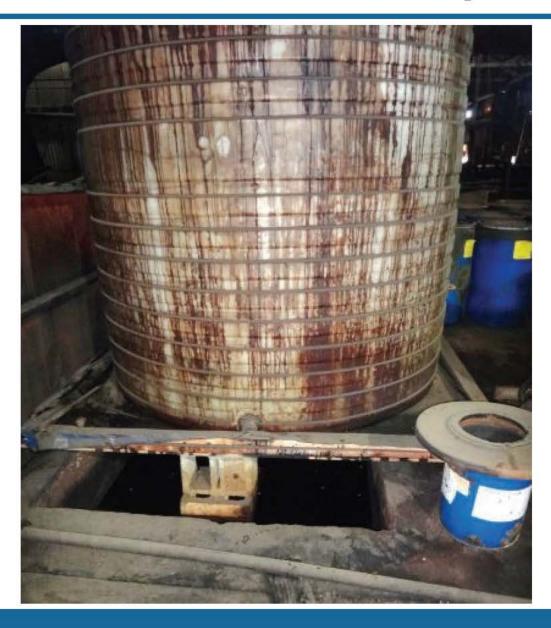


Chrome Plating Tanks





Chromic Acid Tank and Sump





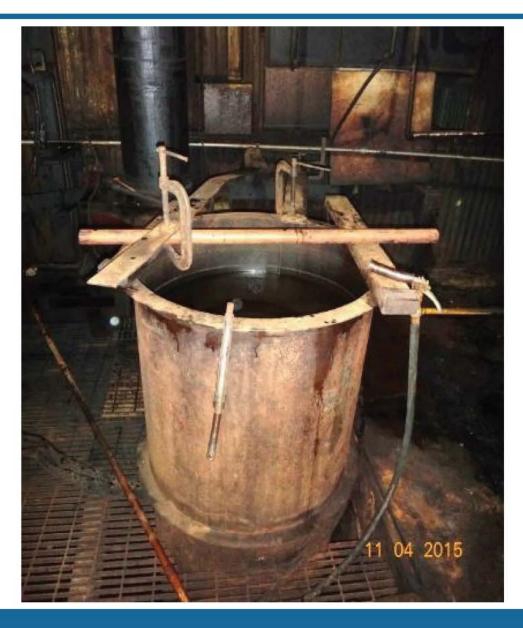
Chrome Rinse Tank



U.S. EPA Region 6



Caustic Water Tank





Dip Tanks in Tinning Room





Waste Storage in Machine Shop





Thinner Area





Hazardous Waste Treatment Bldg.





Removal Assessment

- Site reconnaissance completed on March 23, 2016
- Field activities conducted April 12-13, 2016
 - Liquid waste sampling
 - Soil sampling
- Sample results
 - Liquid wastes are characteristically hazardous
 - Soils are contaminated predominantly with hex chrome, lead, and mercury above EPA Risk Screening Levels (RSLs)



Soil Sampling

- Soil sampling conducted:
 - April 12 13, 2016 (initial Removal Assessment)
 - Sept. 19 23, 2016 (in conjunction with the Removal Action)
- Most common metals detected associated with Lane Plating operations:
 - Hexavalent chromium
 - Lead
 - Mercury

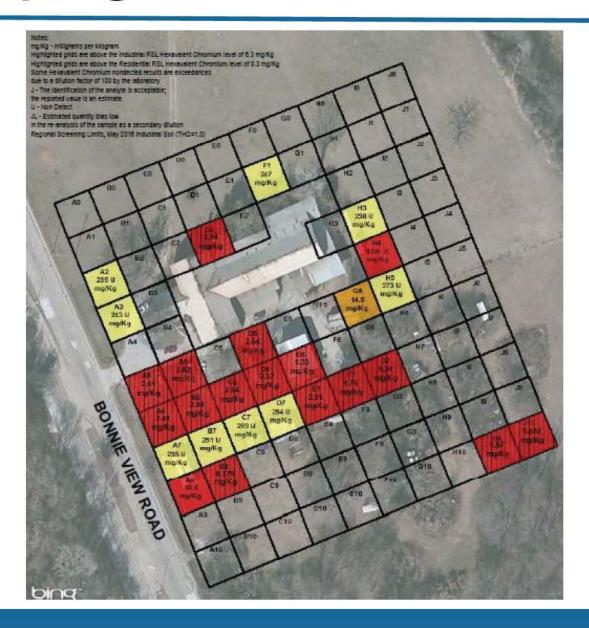


Soil Sampling Grid





Soil Sampling – Hex Chrome



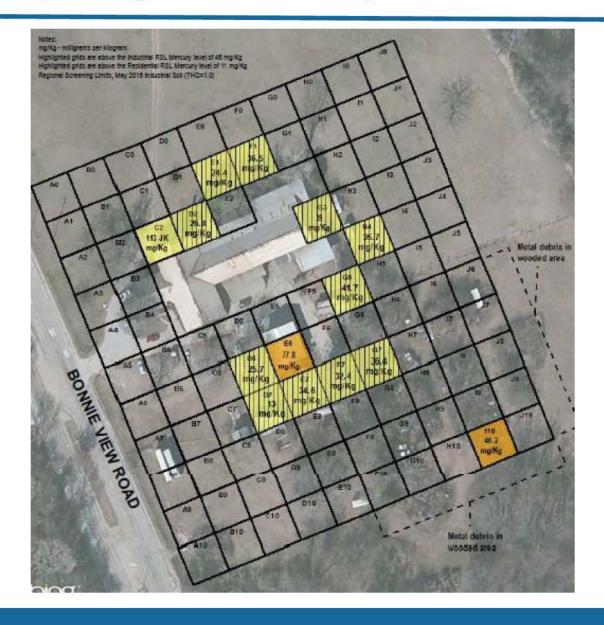


Soil Sampling - Lead





Soil Sampling - Mercury





Removal Action

- Removal action conducted from October 3 through November 18, 2016
- Quantity of wastes disposed 187,868 lbs



Removal Action (cont'd)

- Wastes disposed included:
 - Plating solutions (cyanide, chromium, sulfuric acid, caustic solutions)
 - Paints
 - Elemental mercury
 - Flammable liquids and aerosols
 - Waste oil/oil filters
 - Acidic and caustic solids
 - Soils



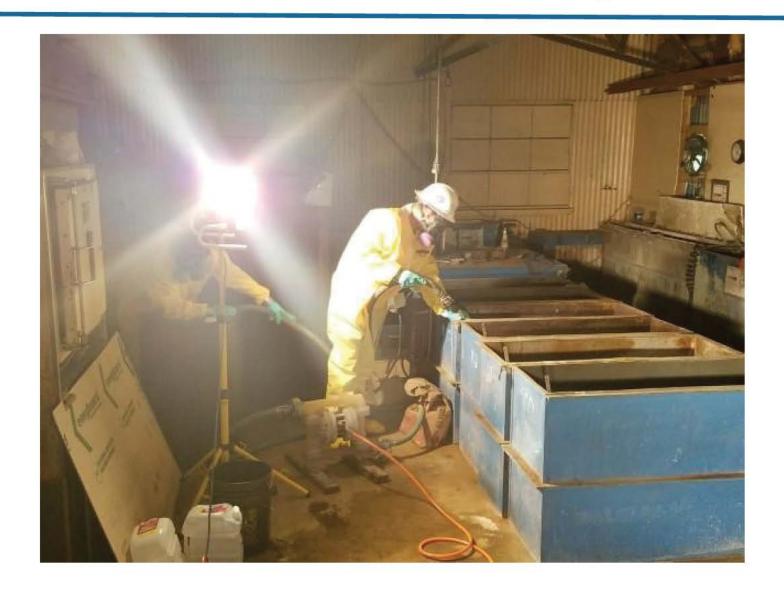
Removal Action - Hazcat/Sump Cleaning







Removal Action - Vat Cleaning





Removal Action - Waste Transport







Removal Action - Laboratory







Removal Action – Chem Storage Area



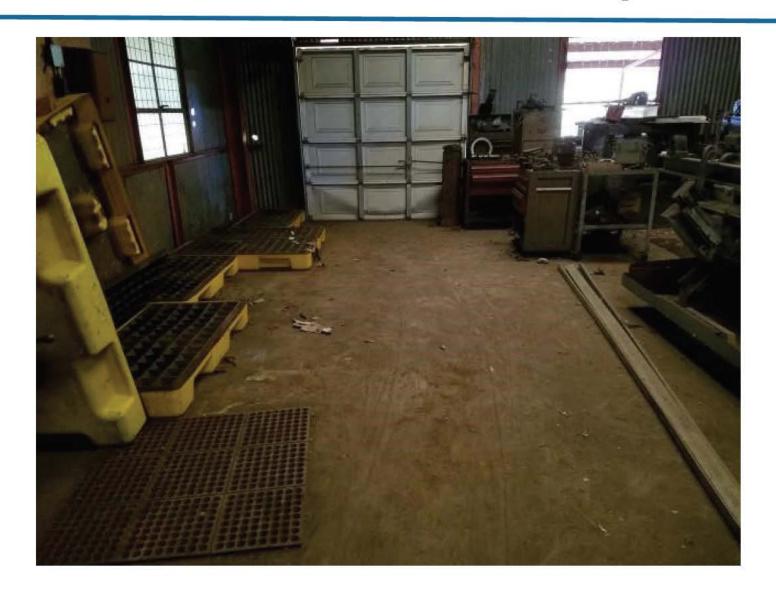


Removal Action - Vats



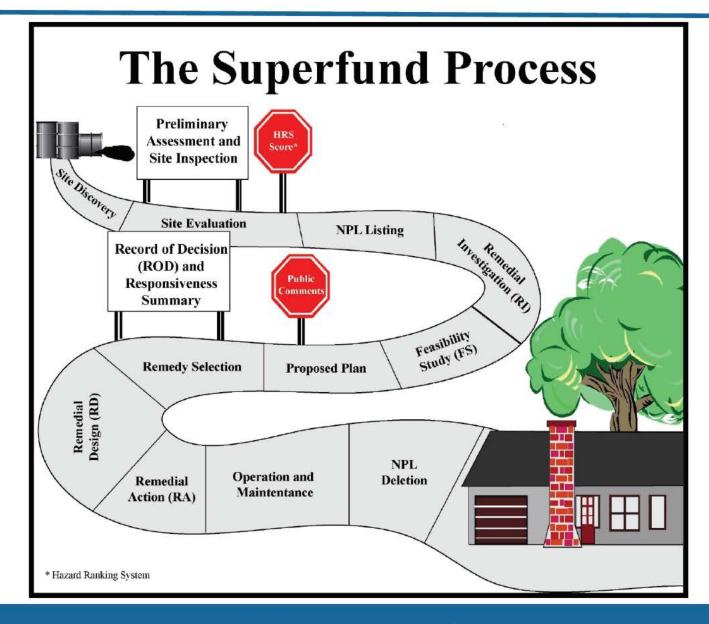


Removal Action - Machine Shop





Superfund Process



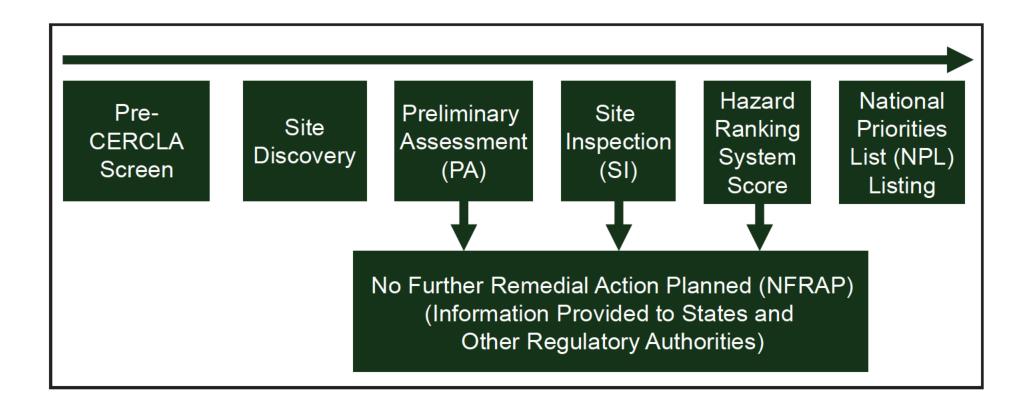


Purpose of Site Assessment

- The primary purpose of Site Assessment activities is to obtain the data necessary to identify the highest priority sites posing threats to human health and the environment
- The Site Assessment Process is a structured process comprised of a series of limited investigations



Site Assessment Activities



Removal and Enforcement Action May Occur at Any Stage



Preliminary Assessment

- Site Visit/Field Reconnaissance conducted on February 24, 2016
 - Potential Sources
 - Ground Water Pathway
 - Soil Exposure Pathway
 - Surface Water Pathway
 - Air Pathway



Site Inspection

- Site Visit/Field Reconnaissance conducted on June 1, 2016
- Field Activities completed from July 18-21
 - Soil
 - Surface Water
 - Sediment



Site Inspection (cont.)

- Site Inspection evaluated the Surface Water Pathway
- Receptors include:
 - Wetlands
 - County preserves containing wetlands (Joppa Preserve/Lemon Lake Park)
 - Endangered/threatened species

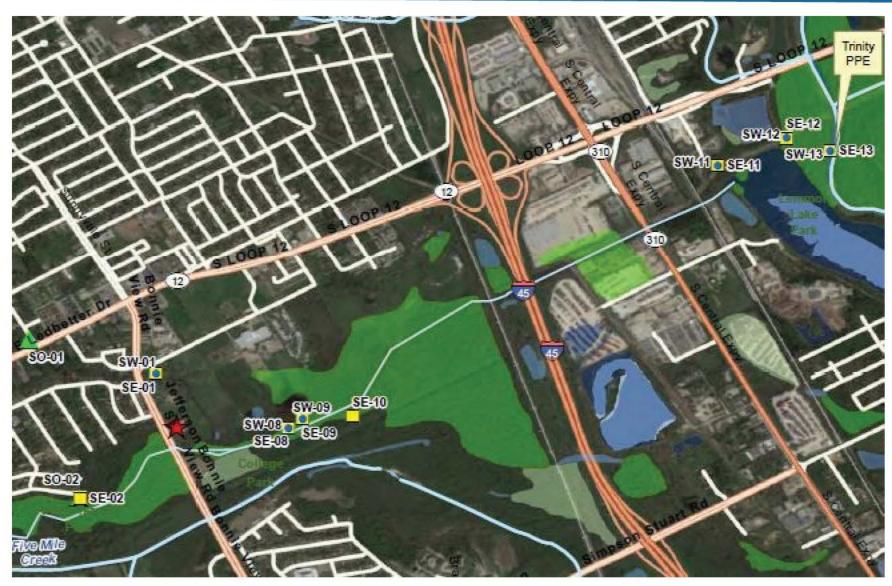


SI Sampling Map





SI Sampling Map





Current Status

- Is currently being evaluated to determine the site's eligibility for listing on the National Priorities List (NPL)
- Hazard Ranking System (HRS) is used to evaluate site for NPL eligibility:
 - The HRS is a numerically based scoring system or model
 - The HRS is a screening tool and not a risk assessment
 - The HRS score is the primary criterion EPA uses to determine whether a site should be placed on the NPL

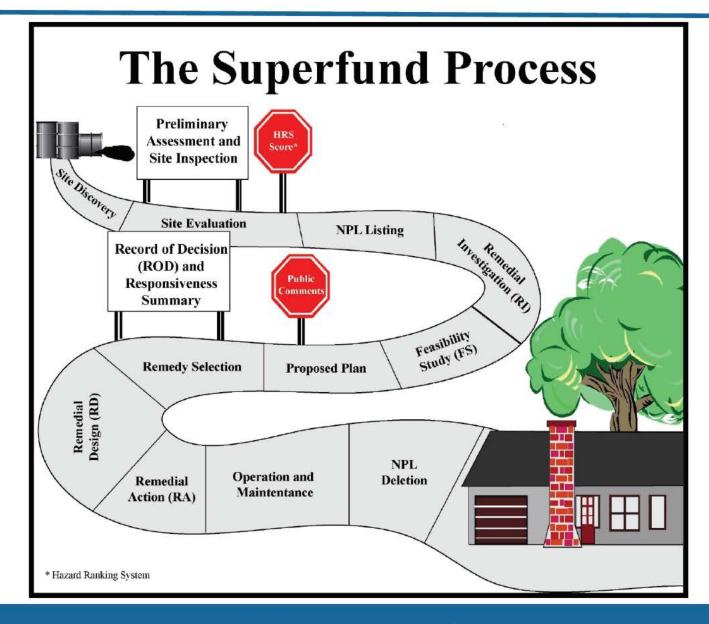


Next Steps

- ► To be eligible for the NPL:
 - Site must score 28.5 or greater on the HRS
 - Official support from the State of Texas
- ▶ If **not** eligible for the NPL, then
 - Site is referred to the State of Texas



Superfund Process





Questions

